KELLNER

—

ZUR SPRACHE CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE'S

Sechsunddreißigster Jahresbericht

über die

K. K. STAATS-OBERREALSCHULE

und die

Gewerbliche Fortbildungsschule

im III. Bezirke (Landstraße) in Wien

für das Schuljahr 1886/87.

Erstattet von dem k. k. Regierungsrathe und Director

Alexander Lamberger.

INHALT:

„Zur Sprache Christopher Marlowe's." Von Dr. L. Kellner. Leon
„Schulnachrichten" vom Director.

WIEN 1887.

VERLAG DER K. K. STAATS-OBERREALSCHULE

III. Radetzkystraße 2.

Zur Sprache Christopher Marlowe's.

Von Dr. L. Kellner.

Der Versuch, den Sprachgebrauch Marlowe's, soweit er die Grammatik betrifft, festzustellen, soll einerseits der Exegese des Dichters ein Kriterion mehr an die Hand geben, andererseits einen Beitrag zur Grammatik des Elisabethinischen Englisch liefern. Die Rücksicht auf den letzteren Umstand ließ es gerathen erscheinen, die Arbeit so eng als möglich an Abbots *Shakespearian Grammar* anzuschließen, wenn auch vom Standpunkte der Wissenschaft mancherlei gegen die dort befolgte Ordnung zu sagen wäre.

Von Ausgaben habe ich benützt:

1. Alex. Dyce, The Works of Christopher Marlowe. New Edition. London, Routledge and Sons, 1870.
2. Francis Cunningham, The Works of Ch. Marlowe. London, Chatto and Windus.
3. A. H. Bullen, The Works of Ch. Marlowe. London, Nimmo. 1885.
4. Breymann und Wagner, Marlowe's Werke. I. Tamburlaine. Herausgegeben von Alb. Wagner. Heilbronn, Henninger. 1885.

Citiert werden die Verse nach dem Beispiele der neuesten Herausgeber in fortlaufender Zählung, nicht nach Acten und Scenen.

Abkürzungen:

T. = Tamburlaine the Great (I und II fortlaufend gezählt).
F. = The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus.
J. = The Jew of Malta.
Ed. = Edward the Second.
M. = The Massacre of Paris.
D. = Dido, Queen of Carthage.
H. = Hero and Leander.
El. = Ovid's Elegies.
L. = The First Bock of Lucan.

Das Adjectivum.

§ 1. *Adjectiva der Form nach in der Bedeutung von Adverbien* (Abbot § 1).

clean = quite. The Humidum and Calor .... Is almost cleane extinguished and spent. T. 4479.

The silly men mistake the matter clean. J. 218.

Mit einem quibble: Jew 1775. Now am I clean, or rather foully out of the way. Ferner: Ed. 1573. D. 709. 1436, 1470 (vgl. mere = wholly: It fired with sense things mere insensual. Hero und Leander III, von Champman).

exceeding. In every part exceeding brave and rich. T. 315. Ibi. 754. F. 1272, 1221. J. 704, 876. Ed. 2653.

full = quite. Ful true thou speakst, and like thy selfe, my lord. T. 49. D. 693 u. ö.

home, mit strike oder einem verwandten Verbum verbunden, tüchtig. Give me your knife (good mother) or strike home. T. 3432. J. 1181. Luc. 148.

incontinent, adverbially, for incontinently, and that for suddenly, immediately (Nares).

To send my thousand horse incontinent,
To apprehend that paltrie Scythian.

T. 52.

stark, zweimal bei Marlowe, immer in der Verbindung: stark-naked. (Über das Etymon Skeat, s v.) Or els I sweare to have you whipt stark nak'd. T. 1512. El. I, 5.

swift. Time passeth swift away, wo swift auch als prädicatives Adjectiv aufgefasst werden kann.

T. 67.

§ 2. *Adjectiva in activer, causativer und passiver Bedeutung* (Abbot, §§ 3, 4).

disdainful, pass. Disdainful Turkesse and unreverend Bosse! T. 1261. Ibi. 4513.

fearful, caus. = terrible.

Since with the spirit of his feareful pride,
He dares so doubtlesly resolve of rule.

T. 819.

harmless, pass., unverletzlich, gefeit. And harmelesse run among the deadly pikes. T. 2607.

hateful, pass. (auch jetzt so gebraucht). What wilt thou do among these hateful fiends? J. 580. Ibi. 1336. Ed. 2266. Luc. 486.

lively, caus. belebend. Oh, that my sighs could turn to lively breath. J. 1196.

luckless, act. = fatal, unglückbringend. What, will you thus oppose me, luckless stars? J. 494.

resistless, act. Whose billows beating the resistless banks. J. 143 T.

ruthful, pass., bemitleidenswert. Sweet Almeda, pity the ruthful plight of Callapine. T. 2484.

Trojan, thy ruthful tale has made me sad. D. 595.

§ 3. *Steigerung* (Abbot § 7—8).

Mehrsilbige Adjectiva in germanischer Weise gesteigert: perfecter. And then wilt thou he perfecter than J. F. 180; beautifullest, F. 1788; admirablest, ibi. 1801.

Doppelte Steigerung (Abbot § 11). *lesser*. Might be of lesser force. Ed. 1129; the lesser stars. Luc. 533.

mo = more.

Thereat she smiled, and did deny him so,
as put thereby, yet might he hope for *mo*.

H. 312.

most = greatest (Abbot §. 17).

And he from whom my most advantage comes. J. 2242.

§ 4. *Substantiva adjectivisch gebraucht* (Abbot, § 22).

What wind thus drives you into *Malta Road?* J. 1421.

Where am I now? these should be *Carthage walls*. Ibi. 359 u. ö.

Adjectivisch gebraucht und gesteigert werden: *chief* und *choice*.

The chiefest Captaine of Mycetes hoste. T. 58. Ibi. 712, 1446, 1474 u. ö.

And heaven consum'd his choisest living fire. T. 4642.

§ 5. *Adjectiva werden durch Verba umschrieben:* Yet we *assure us* of the victory. T. 1128. = we are sure; ebenso F. 1000. J. 212. Ed. 937, 1655. M. 264, 987.

Das Adverbium.

§ 6. *Adverbien mit dem Präfix a* (Abbot § 24).

against — *again*.

Against our friend the Earl of Cornwall comes,
We'll have a general tilt and tournament. Ed. 662.

agood = in good earnest (Dyce). Vgl. in goodness (Frz. tout de bon).

And there withal their knees would rankle so,
That J have laughed agoodto see the cripples
Go limping home to Christendom on stilts.

J. 968.

alife. To steal sands from the shore he loves a life. El. II, 19. = as his life, excessively (Dyce). Ebenso Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes (ed. Dyce, p. 519) Ah, he loves hunting a life!

amain. J. 1661. Ed. 1113 u. ö.

apiece.

Casane promist to meet me on Larissa plaines,
With hostes apeeceagainst this Turkish crue. T. 2669. Ibi. 4046.

athirst.

So Pompey, thou, having licked
Warm gore from Sylla's sword, art yet athirst. L. 331.

§ 7. *Adverbien mit s* (A. § 25).

needs = of necessity.

Thou needs must sail by Alexandria. J. 113.

Whiles. Whiles these adulterers surfeited with sin. D. 1078. In der Form Whilest J. 656 u. 8.

§ 8. *Adverbien in anderer Bedeutung gebraucht als jetzt.*

before = in front.

A velvet caped cloak, faced before with serge. Ed. 744.

chance. Es scheint eine elliptische Redensart (A. § 37).

How chance you came not with those other ships? Jew 126. Vgl. die Redensart mit *case*.

If case he do a master lack, he shall sustein no noy.
Peele, Sir Clyomon, p. 522.

erst = first.

If we deserve them not with higher meeds
Then *erst* our states and actions have retained . . .
T. 1773. Ibi. 2859.

erst = of late.

Hast thou, as erst I did command,
Conducted me within the walls of Rome?
F. 862.

erst = once.

See, how the night, Ulysses like, comes forth,
And intercepts the day, as Dolon erst!
D. 71.

erst — *while* = once.

For my sake, pity him, Oceanus,
That erst-while issued from the watery loins.
D. 128.

happily = *haply* (A. § 42).

And send to keep our galleys under sail
For happily we shall not tarry here. J. 245.

Die Form haply findet sich J. 157, 201.

never so = *ever so* (A. § 52, woselbst eine Erklärung dieses sonderbaren Gebrauches versucht wird.)

A wound is nothing, being nere so deepe. T. 3297.

Ebenso F. 93. Jew 1667. Ed. 830. D. 793.

once = *even*. Te leave her so, and not once say farewell,
Were to transgress against all laws of love. D. 1196.

seld = seldom J. 63 seld — seen stones.

sometimes = *sometime*, *once* (A. § 68).

In dem berühmten Schlusschor des Faustus 2145:

Cut is the branch that might have grown full straight,
And burned is Apollo's laurel bough,
That sometime grew within this learned man.

Ebenso J. 554. L. 271.

still = *constantly* (A. § 69) oft.

Der Artikel.

§ 9. *An* vor *h* und *u*. An host T. 236. An heard ibi. 3860. An hart Ed. 69. An usurer J. 947.

§ 10. *a = one* (A. § 81).

There shall not a Huguenot breathe in France. M. 326.

§ 11. *The* gesetzt, wo es jetzt unterdrückt wird.

The which in state and high solemnity. F. 894.

Alas, my lord, *the most* of us are poor. J. 287.
He loves me not *the* most that sheds most tears. M. 1258.

The ohne ersichtlichen Grund unterdrückt:

That leans to Pallace of my brothers life. T. 490.

Conjunctionen.

§ 12. *And* in der Bedeutung von *and yes, you are right and* (A. § 97).

Barabas. Haply (the Turks) come for neither, but to pass along
Towards Venice by the Adriatic sea;
With whom they have attempted many times
But never could effect their stratagem.
Jew. *And* very wisely said. It may be so. J. 205.
Is she so fair?
And matchless beautiful. J. 617.

an = if (A. § 101). F. 1385, 1388. Ed. 1327, 1644.

an if = if.

Thou knowst 'tis death an if it be revealed. J. 1509.

as = as if (A. § 107).

I hope our credit in the custom house
Will serve as well as I were present there.
J. 94.

as = that nach *so* (A. § 109).

And these that seeme but silly country swaines
May have the leading of *so* great an host
As with their weight shall make the mountains quake. T. 236.

Ibi. 619. J. 63. 496. 519. 2280. Ed. 645, 1140, 1145. D. 224, 453, 627 (vgl. such — as consecutiv, weiter unten § 17).

for that = because (A. § 151).

Gentlemen,
For that I know your friendship is unfeigned
It is not Faustus' custom to deny ... F. 1809.

for why = for (A. § 75).

His majesty ...
Intreated you by me, but that he may
See him before he dies, *for why*, he says
And sends you word, he knows that die he shall. Ed. 1193.

Dyce zur Stelle erklärt i. e. *because*, ebenso durchgehends in seiner Ausgabe von Greene u. Peele. Unser „weil" passt fast an keiner Stelle, eher schon „denn"; allein bei näherer Betrachtung ergibt sich als Gemeinsames der meisten Stellen der Nebensinn des *Bedauerns, des Mitleids*, so dass man geneigt ist, überall *for why* mit „denn ach!" zu übersetzen.

Die von Abbot citierte Stelle aus Shakesp. Rich. II, 1, 40 lautet:

And sends the hearers weeping to their beds;
For why, the senseless brands will sympathise.

Nun einige Beispiele aus Greene (ed. Dyce).

I speak not this, as one that cares to live,
For why, my thoughts are fully malcontent.

Orlando Furioso, p. 109.

For why, my brother in these fits
Hath got a kingdom, but hath lost his wits.

Looking-Glass for London and England, p. 131.

Repent, repent, for why, the Lord doth see.

Ibi. p. 133.

For why, these wrongs do wring me at the heart.

Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, p. 162.

Ebenso, p. 213, 217, 278, 281.

Ohne den genannten Nebensinn steht *for why* p. 131, 135, 277, 289, 300.

or e'er = ere (A. § 131).

I'll clip his wings
Or e'er he pass my hands. M. 1069.

so = if (A. § 133).

So now the migthy emperor hears of you
Your higness needs not doubt but in short time
He will... Redeem you from this deadly servitude.

T. 1011. Ibi. 3839. F. 1364. J. 189, 190.

than = then (A. § 70).

Trips she — it likes me well; plods she — what than?

El. II, 4.

Confessing this, why dost thou touch him than?

El. III, 8.

Ibi. III, 11.

though nach marvel, subst. oder verb.

No marvel though thou scorn thy noble peers,
When I thy brother am rejected thus.

Ed. 1007.

Ebenso D. 1451. H. 567. El. I, 4.

whenas = when.

What boots it thee.
Poor Barabas, to be the governor,
Whenas thy life shall be at their command?

J. 2161.

Ebenso Ed. 839, 2417, 2739, D. 75.

whereas = *where.* (A. § 135).

And here, not far from Alexandria,
Whereas the Terren and the red sea meet.

T. 4523. F. 14. D. 215.

while = *till* (A. § 137).

Fast, and welcome, sir, while hunger make you eat. T. 1694.

Präpositionen.

§ 13. *A* = on (A. § 140).

(He) stands here *a* purpose, meaning me some wrong. J. 1677.
My Lord of Cornwall is a coming over. Ed. 786.

About = on account of, by reason of.

As when an herd of lusty Cymbrian bulls
Run round *about* the femals' miss. J. 3861.

Again = against. Libels are cast again thee in the street. Ed. 967.

Against = *concerning.*

But tell me, Mortimer, what's thy device
Against the stately triumph we decreed?

Ed. 802.

Alongst = along.

Your artiers which alongst the veins convey
The lively spirits which the heart ingenders.

T. 4483.

In disdain of = in spite of.

(He that) durst in disdain of wrong and tyranny
Defend his freedom against a monarchy.

T. 502.

For = in spite of (A. § 154).

Tell her, for all this, that I hope to live.

(Vgl. for all that, fr. pourtant.) M. 2114.

For = for fear of (A. § 154 = to prevent).

Whereat thou trembling hid'st thee in the air
Clothed with a pitchy cloud for being seen.

T. 3803.

Cunningham citiert (ohne nähere Angabe) Spenser:

Upon his tiptoes nicely up he went
For making noise.

For to = *to* vor infinitiv (A. § 152).

Therefore 'tis good and meet *for to* be wise.

T. 34.

Ibi. 105. M. 519, 524, 560, 1037, 1134.

Fore = *before.*

Go on, for me. T. 806 (viell. = as for)
I follow one that loves fame fore me.

D. 1032.

Forth = *from* (A. § 156).

Exiled forth Europa and wild Asia both.

D. 229. Ibi. 1175, 1188.

From = *before?*

Here let him stay, my masters, from the tents,
Till we have made us ready for the field.

T. 1992.

In = *On* (A. § 160).

I think the pleasure they enjoy in heaven
Cannot compare with kingly *in* earth.

T. 760.

Dyce citiert: Thy will be done *in* earth (Lord's Prayer). Man kann bei diesen Beispielen an eine Einwirkung des parallelen *in heaven* denken; aber an anderen Stellen fehlt jeder äußere Einfluss. And *in* the honour of a king he swears ... Ed. 1216, wo Cunningham freilich *on* schreibt.

He is *in* England's ground ibi. 1705.

Vgl. Shakesp. Ven. 118. Mids. II, 1, 185. Troil. V, 2, 169.

Into = *unto*.

And lift thy lofty arms *into* the clouds. T. 644.

For into us the promise doth belong. J. 799. (Cunningham hat *unto*.) Da Abbot diesen Gebrauch bei Shakespeare nicht belegt, so seien hier einige Beispiele aus Greene citiert:

Our sails of sendal spread into the wind.

Orl. Fur, p. 3.

I would have stript her into her smock...

Looking-Glass for London, p. 125.

Of = *from* (A. § 166).

You were a multitude, and I but one;
And *of* me only have they taken all.

J. 411.

Of = *on* (A. § 175). So we shall have the people *of* our side. Ed. 571. ibi. 725. Vgl. Dyce p. 154, 169, 171, 191.

Of + *Subst.* statt des entsprechenden Adjectivs.

of life = lively.

Well hast thou portrayed in thy *terms of life*
The face and personage of a wondrous man.

T. 478.

of proof = proved.

Well done, my boy, thou shalt have shield an lance,
Armour *of proof*, horse, helm and curtle-axe.

T. 2605.

of force = strong. T. 4559.

Of + *Subst.* statt des entsprechenden Adverbs.

of necessity F. 539. Ed. 529, 1508.

Of nach dem Gerundium (A. § 177).

Look where the sister of the king of France
Sits wringing of her hands, and beats her breast.

Ed. 479.

Mit auffallender Kakophonie:

And in the Chronicle enrol his name
For purging *of* the realm *of* such a plague.

Ibi. 560.

and thyself
. . . . rode laughing at the rest
Nodding and shaking *of* thy spangled crest.

Ibi. 976.

Ebenso M. 175. Mit vorausgehender Präposition: Ed. 1112. M. 20, 621, 893.

Of nach gewissen Verben (A. § 178).

I beseech vour worship *accept of* these forty dollars. F. 1532.

Why, youngling, *'sdainst* thon so *of* Mortimer?

Ed. 2246.

Methinks, my lord Anjou has well advised
Your highness to *consider* of the king.

M. 221.

On = *of* (A. § 181).

I tell yon true, my heart is swoln with wrath
On this same thievish villain Tamburlaine,
And *of* that false Cosroe, my traiterous brother.

T. 520.

Wagner, der Herausgeber des „Tamburlaine", citiert zur Stelle Shakespeare (s. Schmidt s. v.). Aber Marlowe bietet selbst folgende Beispiele:

And time may yield us an occasion
Which *on the sudden* cannot serve the turn.

J. 473.

Ibi. 1078, 2338.

Ay, master, he's slain, look, how his brains drop out *on*'s nose. Ibi 1690.

Saunce = without.

Love is a naked boy, his years *saunce* stain. El. I, 10.

Through = *on account of.*

Thence rise the tears, that so disdain my cheeks,
Fearing his love *through* my unworthiness.

T. 1045.

For *through* our sufferance of your hateful lives
These taxes and afflictions have befallen.

J. 295.

Through = *out of.*

Lodowick. Good Barabas, glance not at our holy nuns.
Barabas. No, but I do it *through* a burning zeal.

J. 840.

To = *compared to*, in comparison with (A. § 187).

There is no music *to* a christian knell. J. 1510.

Upon = *with* (bei).

Be thou my advocates *upon* the peers. Ed. 503.

With = *by* (A. § 193).

Let me have coach, my lord, that I may ride
And thus be drawn *with* these two idee kings.
T. 4005.

§ 14. *Unterdrückung der Präposition* (A. 198 ff.).

a) Vor dem Infinitiv.

But sick I must conceal.
The torment that it *boots* me not *reveal*. D. 1020.

The dream, brave mates, that did beset my bed,
Commands me *leave* these unrenowned realms.
Ibi. 1164.

I *charge* thee *put* to sea, and stay not here.
Ibi. 1127.

b) Vielleicht auch in folgenden Constructionen.

Are you content to *banish* him *the realm*?
Ed. 375.

Proud Edward, dost thou banish me thy presence?
Ibi. 1585.

I'll not be *barred the* court for Gaveston.
Ibi. 881.

We are deprived the sunshine of our life.
Ibi. 1964.

Es ist jedenfalls bemerkenswert, dass diese Fälle ausschließlich im Edward II. anzutreffen sind.

Die Pronomina.

§ 15. *Die Personalpronomina.*

a) Pronomina nach dem Imperativ (A. § 212).

Go frowning forth, but come *thou* smiling home.
T. 65.

Then sit *thou* down, divine Zenocrate.
Ibi. 2289.

Ebenso F. 2057. Jew 1024. Ed. 1281. M. 169, 449.

b) Der *dativus ethicus*. Die vielen Fälle bei Shakespeare, in denen dem Imperativ nicht *thou*, sondern *thee* folgt, haben ihre Parallelen auch bei Marlowe.

Mancherlei Gründe sprechen dafür, dass wir es hier mit einem ethischen Dativ, nicht mit einem nur irrthümlich gebrauchten Accusativ st. Nominativ zu thun haben, wie Abbot will.

Now rest *thee* here on fair Larissa plains.

T. 2566.

Sit up and rest thee like a lovely Queen.

Ibi. 2577.

Here now, taste *ye* these.

F. 1683.

In God's name on! and haste thee to the court.

D. 233.

Ein dat. eth. im engeren Sinne ist:

But, ere I die, those foule idolaters
Shall make *me* bonfires with their filthy bones.

T. 1333.

I had pulled *me* his leg quite off.

F. 1650.

c) Das pleonastische *it* (A. § 226).

Now let us in and feast *it* royally.

Ed. 661.

Then, Baldock, you must cast the scholar off
And learn to court *it* like a gentleman.

Ibi. 472.

§ 16. *Die Possessivpronomina.*

Während die Shakespearetexte ohne feste Regel bald my, thy, bald mine, thine gebrauchen, scheint Marlowe streng die Regel einzuhalten: *My, thy vor Consonanten, mine, thine vor Vocalen.*

How may my heart, fired with *mine* eyes . . .

T.

So die 4° (Wagner B). 8° (W. A.) hat my.

Blush, blush, fair city, at *thine* honour's foil.

Ibi. 3779.

Wo wieder 8° thy hat.

Mine argosy from Alexandria.

J. 79.

The comfort of *mine* age, *my* children's hope.

Ibi. 382.

Mine uncle here, this earl, and I myself . . .

Ed. 82.

But thou must call *mine* honour thus in question.

Ibi. 843.

Mine old lord, while he lived, was so precise.

Ibi. 756.

(Dag. my buttons gleich in der folgenden Zeile.)

Mine attire 759, mine uncle 932, thine arms 1033, mine honour 1065, mine arms 1102. mine eyes 1104, mine honour 1237.

Mine enemy has pitied *my* estate ibi 2127 scheint ein Druckfehler zu sein, wenn nicht vielleicht euphonische Gründe bestimmend waren.

Ebenso T. 519. D. 753. Mine ears M. 988. Mine eye D. 1130.

In den Elegien hat A durchwegs my, thy, B C folgen der oben genannten Regel.

§ 17. *Die Relativpronomina.*

The which (A. § 270).

And take some part of holy Peter's feast,
The which in state and high solemnity
This day is held trough Rome and Italy.

F. 894.

Such — *as* scheint in den meisten Fällen gerade wie so — as (vgl. oben p. 7) consecutiv gebraucht zu sein.

Then should you see this thief of Scythia
Do us *such* honour and supremacy,
As all the world should blot our dignities
Out of the book of these born infamies.

T. 3119.

Sweet Mortimer, sit down by me a while
And I will tell thee reasons of *such* weight
As thou will soon subscribe to his repeal.

Ed. 518.

No doubt, *such* lessons they will teach the rest,
As by their preachments they will profit much
And learn obedience to their lawful king.

Ibi. 1315.

For *such* outrageous passions cloy my soul
As with the wings of rancour and disdain
Full often I am soaring up to heaven . . .

Ibi. 1996.

Ohne diesen consecutiven Sinn steht such — as T. 3935. Ed. 25. M. 460.

Das Relativpronomen wird unterdrückt (A. § 244):

I willingly receive the imperial crown,
And vow to wear it for my country's good,
In spight of *them shall* malice my estate.

T. 159.

Statt: of them *who* . . .

They knew not, ah, they knew not, simple men,
How *those were* hit by pelting cannon shot
Stand staggering like a quivering aspen leaf.

Ibi. 660.

I'll rouse a kennel of hounds
Shall hunt him so
As all his footmanship shall scarce prevail
To keep his carcase from their bloody fangs.

F. 1365.

I have heard that great-bellied women
Long for things are rare and dainty.

F. 1672.

Uncle, 't is this makes me impatient.

Ed. 706.

§ 18. *Das Pronomen der Indenditāt statt des Personalpronomens. the same = it.*

Brother Cosroe, I find myself aggrieved,
Yet insufficient to express *the same.*

T. 2.

Your headless trunks, your bodies will I trail,
That you may drink your fill, and quaff in blood,
And stain my royal standard with *the same*, i. e. blood.

Ed. 1439.

§ 20. *Verwechselung von Nominativ und Accusativ.* Abgesehen von den zweifelhaften Verwechselungen, die mit *thou und thee* so häufig vorkommen (vgl. A. § 212. Schmidt s. vv.), sind folgende sichere Fälle zu verzeichnen:

them = they. Thyself and *them* shall never part from me,
Before I crown you king in Asia.

T. 433.

him = he in einer Art von Attraction.

What would you with the king? is't *him* you seek?

Ed. 1117.

who = whom. Who have ye there, my lords?

T. 4190.

Who have we there, is't you?

Ed. 930.

He's happy *who* Love's mutual skirmish slays.

El. II, 10.

Das Verb.

§ 21. *Die Formen.* Aus Gründen der Übersichtlichkeit und der leichteren Orientierung wurden die Verba alphabetisch, nicht nach den Ablautsreihen geordnet.

break, brake: spake H. 296.
burn, brent T. 1488.
behight, p. p. El. III, 2.
clad, inf. For I will grace them with a fairer frame
And clad her in a crystal livery.

D. 1413.

Dyce p. 270 citiert aus Sir John Harrington:

Yet sure she doth, with damned Core and Dathan,
But feed and *clad* a Synagogne of Satan.

Epigrams, — B. I. Ep. 88, ed. Folio.

clad p. p. F. 115.
forsake, forsook, *forsook* D. 263.
get, gat T. 2227.
hight p. p. H. 4.
kept scheinbar als *inf.*

> Ferneze, speak, had it not been much better
> *To kept* thy promise than to be thus surprized?
>
> J. 2133.

Cunningham emendiert: to 've kept, vielleicht schrieb Marlowe: *thou* kept.

mought = might D. 951.
ride, rid = rode, imperf. F. 1639.
rise, rose, rose = risen Ed. 604.
spring, sprong = sprung, imperf. T. 568.
spring, sprong = sprang, p. p. T. 564, 817, 2603.
speak, spake = spoke Ed. 1402. H. 180, 295.
speak, spoke = spoken, p. p. Ed. 1265, 1523.
strike, struck, imperf. F. 1143. Dazu bemerkt Dyce: Here the old editions have „stroke" and strooke: but in the next clause thay all agree in having „strucke". Vgl. Dyce p. 304.
strook p. p. T. 1463.
strooken H. 38, 373.
take, took, tane T. 190, 522. J. 260, 1374, 1565.
take, took, *tooken* H. 122.
wear ware = wore H. 17, 27 u. ö.
(I) *wis* Ed. 1448. had I *wist* ibi. 1244.
I *wot* J. 413. Ed. 665. M. 227, 823.
write, wrote, *writ* = written T. 3198. F. 480. J. 1764, 2077. Ed. 2147. M. 764.
wrote = *written* M. 407.

Von besonderem Interesse sind also die angeführten Anomalien insoferne, als sie den Einfluss der Analogie in unzweideutiger Weise belegen.

§ 22. *Das Genus des Verbums.*

a) Denominativa ohne besonderes Suffix (A. § 290).

to *dead.* Remove

> This Spencer, as a putryfying branch,
> That *deads* the royal vine.
>
> Ed. 1459.

to *glad.* This news will glad him much.

Ibi. 589.

to *right.* And we must seek to right it as we may.

Ibi. 1848.

b) Causativa (A. § 291).

advance.

> But he that has the favour of a king
> May with one word advance us while we live.
>
> Ed. 719.

dally = *delay*.

But wherefore do I dally my revenge?

F. 1473.

die = *kill*? Yet since a farther passion feeds my thoughts,
With ceaseless and disconsolate conceits
Which *dies* my looks, *so lifeless as* they are
And might, if my extremes had full events
Make me the ghastly counterfeit of death.

T. 995.

Die schwierige Stelle wird also heißen: Die trostlosen Gedanken tödten meinen Blick und machen ihn leblos. Die Erklärung ist freilich in grammatischer und exegetischer Beziehung gezwungen.

fall = *fell*? Luc. 142; auch diese Stelle scheint verdorben zu sein. Pompejus wird mit einer alten Eiche verglichen:

Like to a tall oak in a fruitful field,
Who, though his root be weak, and his own weight
Keep him within the ground, his arms all bare,
His body, not his boughs, send forth a shade:
Though every blast it nod, and seem to fall
Yet he alone is held in reverence.

Dyce zur Stelle erklärt: it nod i. e. make it nod; to fall i. e. make it fall.

Allein diese Erklärung ist sehr unwahrscheinlich, schon wegen der unmöglichen Wortstellung *it nod*, wenn *it* Object ist.

Vermuthlich soll es heißen:

Though *at* every blast he nod, and seem to fall.

he nām. die Eiche.

fear = terrify, threaten.

Fear not Orcanes, but great Tamburlaine.

T. 2376.

learn = *teach*.

Those that hate me will I learn to loathe.

M. 156.

nod? Cfr. fall.

perish, vernichten.

So shall not England's vine *be perished*,
But Edward's name survive, though Edward dies.

Ed. 2024.

prosper, gedeihen lassen.

The Gods, defenders of the innocent,
Will never *prosper* your intended drifts

T. 257.

Ebenso ibi. 736. M. 590, 941.

rain, regnen lassen.

See how he *rains* down heaps of gold in showers.

T. 370.

As sure as heaven *rained* Manna for the Jews.
J. 1005.

Ebenso Ed. 1785.
recover, wiederherstellen, *gut machen.*
Will Barabas recover Malta's loss?
J. 2202.

revive, beleben.
These words revive my thoughts, and comfort me.
M. 1226.

sink, versenken.
Some (ships) have we fired, and many have we *sunk*.
J. 709.

Ebenso Ed. 1839.
stand, aufstellen. J. 1665 Bühnenweisung: Stands up the body.
stay, aufhalten.
O stay, good Faustus, stay thy desperate thoughts.
F. 1845.

Ebenso ibi. 1970. J. 1080.
stir, von der Stelle bewegen.
But, if he dare attempt to stir your siege . . .
T. 959.

stoop, beugen.
See now, ye slaves, my children stoop your pride.
T. 3748.

vail, senken.
Now *vail* your pride you captive Christians.
T. 2128.

c) Intransitiva (A. § 293).
accustom, gewohnt sein.
But, if I use such ceremonious thanks
As parting friends *accustom* on the shore.
D. 1199.

compare, sich vergleichen, verglichen werden.
I think the pleasure they enjoy in heaven,
Cannot compare with kingly joys in earth.
T. 760.

Ebenso J. 1566.
conjure, (Geister) beschwören, *absolut* gebraucht.
This might I'll conjure though I die therefore.
F. 184.

feed, sich nähren.
What a slave is this? The Governor *feeds* not as I do.
J. 2004.

fling, (sich) stürzen.

Yet flung I forth, and, desperate of my life,
Ran in the thickest throngs.

D. 5 4.

harbour, verweilen.

Such force is far from our unweaponed thoughts
Whose fading weal, of victory forsook,
Forbids all hope to *harbour* near our hearts.

D. 264.

leave = cease.

O leave to grieve me, I am grieved enough.

J. 1195.

Ebenso Ed. 675, 1813. D. 331. El. III, 1.

loose, absegeln.

Thy anchors shall be hewed from cristal rocks
Which, if thou *loose*, shall shine obove the waves.

D. 754.

mask, sich verkleiden.

Jove sometime *masked* in a shepherd's weed.

T. 387.

Ebenso ibi. 1650.

oppose, sich entgegenstellen.

What will you thus *oppose* me, luckless stars?

J. 404.

put, in See stechen.

How should I put into the raging sea
Who have no sails nor tackling for my ships?

D. 1462.

vail, die Flagge senken, *absolut*.

For late upon the coast of Corsica
Because we vailed not to the Turkish fleet,
Their creeping galleys had us in the chase.

J. 705.

d) Pseudo-Reflexiva, d. h. Verba intransitiva die mit einem dat. ethicus verbunden werden (A. § 296).

fear.

I fear me he mistrusts what we intend.

J. 1644.

Ebenso Ed. 1937, 2650, 2732. M. 424, 683, 935.

plain.

Full often am I soaring up to heaven
To plain *me* to the gods against them both.

Ed. 1999.

repent.

Yet now I do repent *me* of his ruth.

D. 856.

e) Impersonalia (A. § 297).

Mehrere Verba, welche gegenwärtig nur unpersönlich gebraucht werden, kommen in der Elisabethinischen Zeit auch persönlich vor, und umgekehrt.

ail.

Why, what ailst thou?

J. 1222.

grieve.

Aye, and it grieves me, that I favoured him.

Ed. 1003.

like.

Therefore 'tis best, if so it *like* you all,
To send my thousand horse incontinent.

T. 51.

— And I'll dispose them as it *likes* me best.

Ibi. 3839.

Or if that lofty office like thee not . .

Ed. 642.

Ebenso ibi. 1327, 1621. El. II, 4.

please.

We Jews can fawn like spaniels when *we please.*

J. 770.

Musicians that with touching of a string
May draw the pliant king which way *I please.*

Ed. 53.

Ebenso ibi. 801, 2186. D. 1062.

§ 23. *Der Modus.*

Der Conjunctiv steht:

a) In Bedingungssätzen.

Nach *an:*

'S blood *an* scholars *be* such cuckold makers . . .

F. 1385.

But *an* I *be* not revenged for this . . .

Ibi. 1388.

True, *an* it *like* your grace.

Ed. 1337.

Nach *if:*

But *if,* presuming on his silly power,
He *be* so mad to manage arms with me . . .

T. 946.

Mit dem Conjunctiv wird if an allen folgenden Stellen, man kann vielleicht sagen durchwegs bei Marlowe construiert: T. 1707. F. 1273, 1309, 1363. J. 328, 621. Ed. 106, 345.

Der *Indicativ* findet sich J. 856.

Belike, he has some new trick for a purse;
And if he *has,* he is worth thee hundred plates.

Nach *so:*

And therefore, my lord, *so please* your majesty,
I'll raise a kennel of hounds . . .

F. 1364.

Nach *whether:*

Be armed aganist the hate of such a foe,
Whether from earth, or hell, or heaven he *grow*.

T. 820.

b) In Temporalsätzen.

Nach *before:*

Before the moon *renew* her borrowed light.

T. 69.

Intreat a pardon of the god of heaven,
And purge my soul *before* it *come* to thee.

Ibi. 3437.

Nach *ere:*

For presently Techelles here shall haste
To bid him battaile, *ere* he *passe* too far.

Ibi. 796.

For Will and Shall best fitteth Tamburlain,
Whose smiling stars gives him assured hope
Of martial triumph *ere* he *meet* his foes.

Ibi. 1139.

Ebenso F. 175. Ed. 264. H. 169.

Nach *or e'er:*

Away to prison with him! I'll chip his wings
Or e'er he pass my hands.

M. 1069.

c) In Relativsätzen (A. § 367).

Nach *as:*

As thou intendst to rise by Mortimer,
Who now makes fortune's wheel turn *as* he *please*.

Ed. 2186.

(Scheint ausschließlich auf diesen Fall beschränkt zu sein.)

d) Concessivsätze.

Nach *though* (vgl. *Conjunctionen* unter *though*):

Well, gentlemen, *though* Faustus' end *be* such
As every Christian heart laments to think on . . .

F. 2136.

Und so *durchwegs*.

e) Adversativsätze.

Nach *however:*

Howe'er the world go, I'll make sure for one.

J. 225.

§ 24. *Die Verbaladjectiva.*

a) Das Participium Praesentis (A. § 73).

Es erscheint in der Bedeutung eines Adjectivs, und zwar verhält es sich dann *neutral* in Bezug auf das *Genus des Verbums.*

beholding = beholden, verpflichtet.

We are much *beholding* to this learned man.

F. 1781.

Whe should think ourselves much beholding unto you.

Ibi. 1806.

daring = *bold.*

Proud *daring* Calymath, instead of gold
We'll send thee bullets wrapt in smoke and fire.

J. 748.

feeling = touching, interesting, „heikel, delicat".

Ithamore. Pray, mistress, will you answer me but one question?
Abigail. Well, sirrah, what is it?
Ith. *A very feeling one*; have not the nuns fine sports with the friars now and then?

J. 1250.

Hier haben wir *feeling* entschieden als Adjectiv, während man es an den Stellen bei Shakespeare anders deuten kann Lear IV, 6, 226. Romeo III, 5, 75. H. 4 A, III, 1, 206.

loving = *dear.*

Resolve, my lods and *loving* soldiers, now
To save your king and country from decay.

T. 840, 1539.

Ebenso ibi. 2305, 4138. M. 459. D. 1145.

Vgl. Schmidt s. v.

reaching = weitsichtig

A reaching . .. will search his deepest wits . . .

J. 454.

working = *efficacious.*

You see, my lord, what *working* words he has.

T. 616.

b) Das Participium Praeteriti (A. § 374).

Auch dieses verhält sich wie ein Adjectiv in Bezug auf das Genus.

possessed of = im Besitze von.

You that were ne'er possessed of wealth are pleased with want.

J. 433.

read = belesen.

Well, well, Meander, thou art deeply read.

T. 571.

renied = *Renegat.*

As many circumcised Turks we have
And warlike bands of Christians *renied.*

T. 922.

well *seen* — bewandert.

He that is grounded in Astrology,
Enriched with tongues, well *seen* in minerals.

F. 157.

§ 25. *Die Concordanz* (A. § 335).

Die merkwürdige Thatsache, dass auf ein Subject im Plural ein Prädicat im Singular folgt, findet sich bei Marlowe an zahlreichen Stellen belegt. In den modernisierten Ausgaben ist diese Erscheinung so viel als möglich verwischt; daher sind im *Tamburlaine* (ed. Wagner) allein mehr Beispiele dieser Anomalie als bei *Cunningham* in allen Stücken zusammengenommen.

.. Our neighbour*s*, that were woont to quake
And tremble at the Persean Monarkes name,
Now sit*s* and laugh*s* our regiment to skorne.

T. 115.

... about their necks
Hangs massie chaines of golde ...

Ibi. 314.

Whose fiery cyrcles beare encompassed
A heaven of heavenly bodies in their Spheares
That guide*s* his steps and actions to the throne.

Ibi. 464.

Was there such *brethren*, sweet Meander, say?

Ibi. 567.

Ebenso 768, 1055, 1135, 1941, 2166, 2646, 3538, 3748, 3883, 4477.
Bei Cunnigham fand ich zwei Fälle:

For I can see no fruits in all their faith,
But malice, falsehood, and excessive pride,
Which, methinks, fit*s* not their profession.

J. 156.

Fell me, where wast thou born?
What *is* thine *arms?*

Ed. 1033.

Indess kann *arms* als Singular betrachtet werden, wie Shakespeare eine Reihe anderer Substantiva gebraucht zu haben scheint (A. § 338).
Nur ein Beispiel für den umgekehrten Fall findet sich bei Morlowe.

O holy Friars, the burden of my sins
Lie heavy on my soul.

J. 1560.

Vielleicht ist das Subject hier als Collectivum zu fassen.

§ 26. *Doppelte Negation* (A. § 406).

No more there is *not*, I warrant you, Techelles.

T. 1983.

Then is there left no Mahomet, no God,
No fiend, no fortune, *nor no* hope of end . .

Ibi. 2021.

I care *not*, *nor* the town will never yield
As long as any life is in my breast.

Ibi. 4157.

I cannot, *nor* I will *not;* I must speak.

Ed. 121.

We may not, nor we will not suffer this.

Ibi. 221.

§ 26. *Simplicia statt Composita.*

Eine Freiheit, welche in der Poesie der späteren Latinität ihre Parallele findet (Draeger, Hist. Syntax II, p. 116):

or = before cfr. Präpositionen.

oil = file = defile (Dyce, p. 155).

The diamond that I talk of ne'er was foiled
But when he touches it, he will be *foiled.*

J. 809.

What, will you *file* your hands with church-men's blood?

M. 1110.

long = *belong.*

And let them know, the Persean king is changed
From one that knew not what a king should do
To one that can command what *longs* thereto.

T. 724.

ive = *alive.*

There are live quartres broiling on the coals.

F. 2055.

noint = *anoint* (also eine irrthümliche Bildung wie die Subst. nach dem Typus *adder* u. a. m.).

With which if you but *noint* your tender skin . . .

T. 3944.

I will *noint* my naked throat.

Ibi. 3947.

gan = *began.*

Then gan the winds break ope their brazen doors.

D. 62.

And now the same gan so to scorch and glow . . .

H. 554.

Ebenso Luc. 258. Vgl. Spenser, F. Q. I, 3, 34.

He burnt in fire and gan eftsoons prepare . . .

less = *unless.*

Though thou her body guard, her mind is stained;
Nor, *less* she will, can any be restrained.

El. III, 4.

like = *alike.*

Trumpets and drums, *like* deadly, threatening other.

Luc. 7.

Dazu die Parallele im nächsten Verse:

Eagles *alike* displayed, darts answering darts.

plain = complain.

Full often am I soaring up to heaven
To *plain* me to the gods against them both.

Ed. 1999.

Follow, ye Trojans, follow these brave lord,
And plain to him the sum of your distress.

D. 250.

Hear, hear, O hear Jarbas' plaining prayers . . .

Ibi. 1101.

quite = *requite.*

. . . And lose more labour than the gain will quite.

T. 797.

Ebenso Luc. 302, wo quit steht. D. 824, 1513.
Vgl. Wagner, Anm. zu J. 797.

set = *beset.*

They all shall issue out, and *set* the streets.

M. 239.

Ebenso ibi. 330.

still = *distill.* T. 1946.

tice = *entise.*

What strong enchantments ments *tice* my yielding soul . . .

T. 412.

Composita in der Bedeutung der Simplicia sind selten.

bereave = *rob.*

Unless your unrelenting flinty hearts
Suppress all pity in your stony breasts
And now shall move you to *bereave* my life.

J. 375.

entreat = treat.

'Tis true, my lord, therefore intreat him well.

J. 702.

The king, I fear, has ill-entreatet her.

Ed. 480.

Da Abbot in seinen Paragraphen über die Präfixe (§§ 436—442) diese Erscheinung ganz übergeht, so seien hier aus Greene einige Beispiele zur Erhärtung der Thatsache angeführt.

by = *aby*.

But I will make the *by* this treason dear.

George-a-Greene, p. 263.

dain = *disdain*.

She shall have scholars which will *dain* to be
In any other Muse's company.

Alphonsus, p. 226.

Ebenso ibi. p. 237, 240.

found = *confound*.

A plague found you.

George-a-Greene, p. 267.

gree = *degree*.

Injurious Cuba, ill it fits thy *gree*
To wrong a stranger with discourtesy.

Orl. Furioso, p. 91.

Ebenso p. 107, 117, 170.

quit = *requite*.

My rapier should presently *quit* thy opprobrious terms.

Looking-Glass for Engl., p. 119.

treat = *entreat*.

To *treat* fair Margaret to allow thy loves.

Friar Bacon, p. 160.